GREAT ENTHUSIASM AT CAMP THOMAS FOR THE IRISH LADS.

Their Departure Turned Into an Ovation at Chicksmaugh Park-Tactr March to the Raticond Station—Bard Time Londing Their Mules Into the Trains-About 41,000 Men Left at the Camp.-The Food Problem-Stores on Hand-Gon. Grant's New Command.

CHATTANOOGA. Tenn., June 2.-At the first peep of day the boys of the "Fighting Sixty-ninth" New York Volunteers were up and busied with the preparations for leaving camp. Laugh and jest and merry song enlivened the camp and breakfast was despatched in very short order, the enthusiastic Irishmen having their minds so filled with eager anticipations of the journey southward that they gave very little attention to the meal. Everything necessary had been packed last evening, so that the troops had to strike the little dog tents and pack them up for transportation, with their blankets, when they were ready for the road, Col. Duffy, Lieut.-Col. Donovan and Majors Lynch and Spellman were looking after the men and their accourrements, and when the order to fall in was given the Irish boys stepped forward amid enthusiastic cheering on the part of their comrades of the same brigade, which met with a hearty response from the members of the Sixty-ninth.

The band struck up "Garry Owes," and the members of the regiment wheeled into position with the air of veterans, and away they marched along the Lafayette road and were soon obscured in the clouds of dust of their own raising. But their course was marked by the frequent yells and cheers with which they were greated as they passed other commands along the line of march. They got the greatest ovation of any body of troops that has left the encamp-

The Sixty-ninth has been in camp less than a week, having arrived here on Friday last, but during its stay the troops have become general favorites. One thing may be said to their credit, in spite of the joly disposition of the Irish troops there have been no "scraps" since they have been here, and the boys have buckled down to business and have become very proficient in orilling and handling their arms. They presented a dashing and jaunty appearance this morning as the head of the column debouched into the narrow defile of Rossville Gap, passing many hucksters' wagons en route for camp, all of which gave the regiment a wide berth as it

Ther arrived at Rossville and the work of embarkation began. Then came the tug of war when the Irishmen were pitted against the army mules. Some funny scenes occurred as the soldiers and railroad employees endeavored to force the frisky mules, fresh from the pastures of Kentucky, on to the platform preparatory to loading them in the cars. Every now and then one of the mules would attempt to leap over the yawning chasm and miss its footing, when plump it would go down between the platform and the cars amid the objurgations of the soldiers and the laughter of the railroaders. The mules seemed to be none the worse for such falls, but, scrambling to their feet and giving themselves a shake, they would break away at a gallop, with heels flying, only to be pursued and brought back by the perspiring soldiers. But all these inconveniences were lost sight o in the general hitarity of the anticipated trip to

Each and every man in the regiment was full of enthusiastic anticipation of glory and renown to be won at the front, to which they all hoped soon to be ordered. The officers partook of the zeal of the men, and the work of loading the cars with these men and their equipage was carried on with system and celerity. There were five sections on the Southern Railroad train set apart for them, and after several hours' hard work the last section pulled out for Tampa amid tumultuous cheering. The regimental band was playing a patriotic air and the voices of the men could be heard singing lively Irish songs as ther disappeared around the curve and were

Other regiments also left the camp to-day. The Third Pennsylvania broke camp at 4 o'clock and at 6 started on the ten-mile march for Ringgold, where the men were put aboard the waiting train of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad and began the long ride to Tampa, where they will join the regiments which preceded them yesterday under the command of Gen. Simon Snyder. The First Illinois Regiment followed them at 9 o'clock over the same route, and the Fifth Maryland preceded the Sixty-ninth New York at 5 o'clock this morning for Rossville, where it took the South ern trains for Tampa to join the two regiments under Gen. Louis H. Carpenter.

The day was exceedingly suitry and the march to Ringgold was very fatiguing. The trip to Rossville was much shorter and less trying on the men. The worst feature of the latter trip was the dust, which was above the shoe tops of the men as they marched and which rose in suffocating clouds as the boys plodded along the road on their way to the station.

Commissary-General Lee is arranging to put on a force of street sprinkling carts so as to rid the camp of some of the dust nuisance. It has become so bad that it is almost unbearable among the campanear the roads, where crowds of civilians and soldiers, to say nothing of the vehicles of various sorts, have reduced the surface of the roads to a powder which penetrates every cravice of the tents and makes them very uncomfortable.

The departure of the four regiments this morning reduced the number of soldiers in camp to about 40,000. During the day the arrival of the Third Kentucky Regiment added another 1,000 to the number, and there are to-night about 41,000 men in Camp Thomas. The supply of good, wholesome food is now ample, and the number of cars shipped to this point has been greatly decreased, because there are enough supplies on hand here now to feed 50,000 men for ninety days, according to the Quartermaster's estimate.

The storehouses at the camp and the Govern ment warehouse in Chattanooga are full of supplies of various kinds for the Commissary Department. Col. Sharp roughly estimates the amount of food consumed a day at three and a half pounds for each soldier, and the cost of this is estimated at 15 cents net a day for each person, This would be to place the total amount of food consumed daily at \$6,750 net, the cost of 157, 500 pounds of food. Add to this the expense of bauling the food to the regiments, including hire of every kind, and one has a pretty good idea of what it costs to take care of the Chicksmauga campers in the line of food supplies

Major George Shiba of the Japanese Army who has spent a week or ten days with the troops at Chickamaugs, left for Tampa last evening. He spoke in the highest terms of the appearance and condition of the volunteer army assembled here, and said that he had never seen a finer body of troops. He will ask permission to accompany the army to Cuba, and wishes to participate in the campaign so as to observe the methods pursued by Americans in the field.

Last night there was a romantic marriage at the camp. Private Stanley of Company E. First West Virginia Regiment, and a young roman from Pennsylvania were the contract ing parties. The young woman travelled all the way from her home in Pennsylvania to pay visit to her sweetheart at the camp, and after her arrival negotiations were begun by the young warrior looking toward matrimony. After some hesitation the young woman agreed to the proposition and Chaplain Arbuthnot performed the ceremony, while Col. Spillman gave away the bride, and the twain were made one according to the laws of the land and the rites of the Church.

Forty-seven cars of hardtack have been unloaded and stored in the Government ware houses in Chattanooga to-day, and thirty-seven cars of sugar, bacon, and coffee. The volunteers are learning to relish hardtack after severe trials, and the effects of solid and substantial food, since the supply of green vegetables has been out down, is already apparent in the inod viger and healthfulness of the mon. -five Hetchkiss guns were unleaded

THE 69TH GOES TO TAMPA. from the care and placed in position to-day COMFORTS AT CAMP BLACK. among the various batteries in the camp. They were shipped here, with their calesons, on fint cars, from Rock Island, Ill., and attracted a

great deal of attention. There are at present twenty army patients at St. Vincent Infirmary, most of them ill with measles or pneumonia. Five of this number are convalencing and will be ready for service again in a few days.

The First District of Columbia boys, who left yesterday for Tampa, left all their overcoats and heavy clothing in the care of the Second Nebraska. There was a targe wagonload of those clothes. They will be boxed and shipped to Washington.

W. Carter of Greenwood, Miss., son of a well-known civil war scout, is endeavoring to enlist a force of fifty picked men to go to Cuba as an independent organization to act as scouts. Mr. Carter is anxious to raise thirty of this aumber in East Tennessee near Chattanooga

Lieut. Barton, recruiting officer for the Tenth Cavalry, had twenty applicants for enlistment to-day. For the first time since the offices were established Lieut. Barton failed to accept a single applicant. None of the would-be recruits who called were fit for enlistment, all having something radically wrong in their physical makeup that barred them for service. Lieut. Barton anticipates a greater rush of applicants to-morrow, and expects to be more successful in securing recruits than he was to-day.

For several days persistent rumors have been loating around the camp to the effect that the Fifth Illinois will depart for the Philippine Islands in a very few days. The rumor could not be verified, but by many, among them the Illinois newspaper correspondents, it is believed to be true. The regiment is fairly well equipped, and the movement, if such is contemplated, is the talk of the camp. The men are anxious to go to the front, and, had they their preference, it is thought that they would rather go to the Philippines than to Cubs or Porto Rico.

When President McKinley called for volunteers W. C. Spefford of Bennington, Vt., was one of the first to report. At that time he was second Lieutenant in Company K of the First Volunteers. He was unable to stand success fully the severe physical examination the officers were put through. He was determined to fight for his country, and, taking off his shoulder straps, was admitted to the ranks as a bugler. On last Thursday young Spefford was taken ill with brain fever. Every attention was given him, but he steadily grew worse and died last night. The remains were embalmed and escorted to Lytle station by a number of men from his company. The body will be interred in his native place. He was a graduate of Norwich University.

After a brisk ride from Lexington, Ky., the Third Regiment of Infantry of that State arrived in three sections over the Cincinnati outhern this morning. The regiment consists of twelve companies, recruited from Lexington, Henderson, Hopkinsville and other places in restern Kentucky. The members are principally young men. Only three companies are squipped, and they not fully. The men are lacking in uniforms, arms and accoutrements, and, the regiment having been very recently organized, the men are green and a good deal of drilling and training will be necessary before they are in a position to ge to the front. At an early hour this morning the regiment was transferred to Chickamauga Park, where the men were assigned to their quarters.

A colored man employed in the First Maine Infantry and a number of members of the Secand Kentucky were engaged in a row yesterday afternoon. The negro made himself very objec-tionable, and, it is reported, struck Col. Gaither. The Kentuckians threatened to lynch him, but nothing serious came of the matter. The affair gave rise to a number of sensational stories. Gen. Grant has been placed in command pro

visionally of the Third Army Corps, giving him a command of 9,000 men. Gen, Grant called all of the Colonels of his division to his tent to-day and gave instructions relative to the inspection and review of the division by Gen. Breckinridge and Col. Astor to morrow. It is the talk among the army officers that Gen. Grant will be perma mently in command of the division, and many of his friends predict that he will command a corps before the war is over. Gen. Grant still takes especial pride in the Fourteenth, which is rapidly being got in trim by Col. Wilder. It is believed that the Fourteenth, which is now fully equipped for service, will be ordered to Florida within a few days. None but strong men will be taken, and about eight men of the regiment will be left behind on account of physical disabilities. There are two cases of pneumonia in the Fourteenth, but the general health of the men is good. Col. Battford of the First Missouri has been placed in command of Gen. Grant's old brigade.

ampment, the mercury soaring above 90° Corporal R. Stewart of the Eighth Massachuresidence Somerville, and John A. Riley of the First District of Columbia died to-day of

CAMP THOMAS TO BE ENLARGED. Chickemange to He Made the Camping Ground

or 75,000 Treeps and a Bepet of Supplies. WASHINGTON, June 2 .- The Government is making plans for extending the limits of the military encampment in the Chickamauga National Park so that 75,000 soldiers can be accommodated. The Secretary of War has taken steps to lease land adjacent to the Government reservation to be used during the summer for the encompment. The camp at present will acommodate comfortably only about 40,000 or 50,000 men. If the plans for extending the limits of the encomponent are carried out, it will be possible to provide for the 75,000 men without crowding, and under the most favorable sanitary conditions.

The War Department is also making prepara tions to erect a number of inexpensive buildings on the camping ground for use as storehouses. The desire of the Administration to establish there a general depot for supplies in the Quartermaster-General's and Commissary-General's departments will thus be complied with. The railroad connections between Chickamauga and the South are so good that it will be possible to deliver supplies from this depot to points on the Florida coast within thirty hours from the time of shipping.

It is proposed to fill the places of troops at present stationed in Chickamauga Park with regiments held in reserve or unrecruited in the several States as soon as possible. Last night several thousand men left Chickamauga for Tampa, leaving about 32,000 still on the camping ground. It is probable that the 75,000 troops expected to be quartered in the Government park will be made up from those now held by department commanders "for coast defence

and reserve."
It is probable also that the Chickamauga Park may be used as a healthful camping ground to which regiments of troops may be returned for temporary rest after having been depleted in numbers and weakened in vitality by hard service in Cuba. This is a contingency which the Government will be prepared to meet, and Chickamauga is regarded as an especially desirable place for the purpose.

ENLISTMENTS IN NEWARK.

Colored Recruits More Easily Found There Than White Once.

It is easier to enlist colored men than white men in New Jersey. This is proved by the fact that Harry L. Jenkinson of Newark has enrolled 103 men in four working days. Jenkinson, who is a member of the Essex Troop, had the promise of a commission as Captain if he would en list eighty men in New Jersey to join Col. Huggins's colored regiment, the Eighth United States Volunteer Infantry. He got them quickly, while three other recruiting offices in Newark have falled to obtain their quota of white men. Col. Huggins got his commission as Colonel on Wednesday and Capt. Jenkinson's commission is coming. He is anxious to fight and doesn't care where, but despairs of being called out with the Essex Troopers.

Enthusiastic Over Naval Recruits

ERIE, Pa., June 2.-Ten thousand people assisted in a monster demonstration this after-noon in honor of 100 recruits who left for Brocklyn Navy Yard for active duty. Enlisting on the Michigan is being rushed, more recruits presenting themselves than can be accepted.

CEARNING, NOT HOW TO BEAR HARD.

SHIP, BUT HOW TO AFOID IT. Easy Simple Ways of Improving Their Con dition Discovered by Men Who at First, Repecially in the Wet Wenther, Had Very

Trying Experiences-Improvement in Brill. CAMP BLACK, Hempstead, N. Y., June 2 .-The curious mix-up that was produced in the relative rank of the line officers of the First Regiment by Col. Barber's strict compliance with the order to settle the places of the officers on the roster, by lot, has brought about its natural result and to-day Lieut.-Col. Staopole is preparing the draft of a petition to Adjt.-Gen. Corbin at Washington asking for relief. he petition is ready it is to be signed by every line officer in the regiment and forwarded o the Adjutant-General through the regular official channels. In this paper the officers will request that the relative rank of all those who have not seen service in the army of the United States shall be fixed in accordance with their previous service in the National Guard. Each signer also agrees to relinquish all claim to any rank which has been allotted to him, as determined by the recent drawing.

It is believed by all the officers of the regiment that they will have no difficulty in getting the manifest injustice of the present roster corrected by the Washington authorities and the former ranks of the men under the State law restored. Col. Barber, who returned to camp to-day and resumed command of his regiment, fully indorsed the position taken by his officers, and shares with them the hope that they will

get justice done them.
"Still," he said, "the drawing by lot was strictly in accordance with the law, and was the only way to settle the question under the United States Army regulations, and it had to be done What I do not understand is how they arrived at such a happy result in the Twenty-second. Although Col. Barber took command, he left the afternoon drill to Lieut.-Col. Stacpele, and the regimental evolutions in which Stacpole exercised the men made the prettiest show of any on the grounds to-day, while at the same time he had the smallest lot of spectators. He had his regiment moving about in double time, advancing and retreating, loading and firing. Sometimes the men were all standing, again they were prone upon the turf, and at other times they were kneeling and firing. If he had had a supply of cartridges to explode, the evolutions would have had all the appearance of a battle, with all the men in close order. Lieut.-Cel. Stacpole thinks that the men of the First will be ready soon to take up the open order drill in battalions. All of the companies have been practicing the open order movements in morning drills, and one of them was going through this to-day on the north side of the camp while the rest of the regiment was at work half a mile or more away on the south side. This was the old Third Separate Company of Onconta, now Company G of the First Regiment. The reason for their separate drill is that they have had measles in their street, and street and men are still in quarantine, and will be for a week yet, assuming that no more cases of the disease develop. It is considered a sort of a picnic rather than a hardship for a company to be in quarantine in camp, as Company 6 is. It is true that the street is picketed and no one is allowed to visit it or to leave it, but the men have the freedom of the street, and they are relieved from taking

part in either provost guard duty or camp guarding, and they have no battalion drills or any other work that would bring them in contact with the other men. They do not even have to take care of their sick men, for these, with all others, are cared for at the tents on the knott between the camps of the First and Fortyseventh regiments, where Major Davis has es-

tablished a field hospital for the post. There are lots of good people who appear to be just aching to do something for the soldiers and applications come from some of these almost every day. The other day a lady wrote to Col. Barber upon the subject, "Send us a dozen rubber bath tube," he answered, and in a day or two the tubs were received and distributed among the officers. Col. Barber kept one for himself.

"These are very nice to have," he said to-day, but it is a fact which I would like to have made widely public through the camps, that by following the methods invented among the United States cavalrymen every man here could have a bath in a rubber tub which is practically as good as this and always at hand. The cavalrymen simply dig a hele about the size of one of these tubs right in the ground, and in this they spread a rubber pencho or blanket. The blanket has beyond the edge of the hole far enough to make a dry and clean place to stand or sit upon, and when a man has bathed all he has to do is to pull up his poncho, dump the water out and go away. A row of a dozen holes along by one of the taps would give facilities for hundreds of men to bathe, and all else that would be

needed would be low screens of buriaps." Two other lots of people who wanted to help the men of the First were told that fiannel overshirts and abdominal bands of flannel would be the most valuable contributions they could make. One lot thereupon bought the flannel and the other is making it up.

Col. Barber's return relieved Lieut.-Col. Staccole of the settlement of a very embarrassing question.

"I hear there is an order out," said an officer to Stacpole, "that all dogs shall be put out of What shall I do about it ?" "I haven't heard of it and do not know," said

To-day Col. Barber declared that it seemed to

him that every stray dog in Hempstead bad drifted into his camp, and he was going to get rid of a lot of them. "There are some good dogs in the lot," he

said, "and I will let the men keep those. I know a good dog when I see him, and I am going to have a general muster of the dogs of the regiment soon, in order to pick out the ones that I approve of. The others must go."

The Sons of the Revolution of New York wrote

to Col. Barber to-day notifying him that a set of colors which that association has been preparing for the First Regiment is ready for presen tation, and asking him to fix a date for the ceremony. The date has not been determined upon One of the popular misapprehensions, which is snared with the people of civil life by great many green soldiers, is that the most important part of the experiences of camp life is to enable a man to accustom himself to hardships and deprivations. It is assumed at once that these are necessary conditions of a soldier's lot, and that he must learn to grin and bear them. This is what the men here and at Peckskill were principally engaged in during the continual wet and cold weather of May, and a good many of them, from all accounts, are ing the same thing now in their camps in the South. Regular army officers and old campaigners know that this is not the lesson to be learned at all, and the men here in the camps of the First, Forty seventh and Twentysecond regiments are just beginning to learn heir mistake. The real lesson of camp life is to learn how not to have any discomforts. Some men here, like Lieut.-Cols. Thurston of the Twenty-second and Stacpole of the First, who have spent years under canvas at the State camp; West Pointers like Col. Barber, Major Emmett, or old soldiers of the civil war, like Major Chase, discovered long ago that by using the means that are always at hand or easily obtainable at anything like a permanent post, camp life can be made as comfortable as that in

our's own home in a town, and often a great deal pleasanter. It is interesting now to wander through the camps and see what a variety of simple things have been done toward bringing comfort, clean liness, and order out of the chaos that existed all through the earlier days of mud and sioth. At the first look which one takes over these plains the impression would be produced that there was nowhere obtainable any material with which to make dry tent floors and camp streets. As a matter of fact, however, within a foot or two of the spongy turf is a hidden sea beach, where centuries ago the ocean piled up white and rounded stores of sand and peobles

as clean as any on which the waves now lap.

This store was discovered, and to-day whele

streets in the camp of the First are covered with dry and cleanly layer, while in the Fortyseventh and Twenty-second it is used for tent floors and to make clean dry places outside the

entrances to the tents. In another respect there have been great ad vances toward permanent comfort. Men who have a knowledge of or a liking for cooking and serving food have been sorted out gradually to do that work for each com pany, but even these men could not make mess comfortable without something more than upprotected fires to work their grates and Buzzacott ovens over. Now along the back of each camp is found a long row of woeden buildings, put together by the soldiers with the expenditure of little time and at small cost, in which all the stores are kept and from which the mess is served out, while behind these again are frameworks over which shelters are spread to protect fire, cooks, and food in wet weather.

In some places beside the shacks are long tables and benches built of rough boards, where whole company can have a meal served and eat it in style and comfort while it is hot as long as good weather lasts. Easily made ditches about the tents insure dryness for the future, while in many tents boards have been arranged across the flap openings so as to keep the thick bedding straw from being tracked outside. These are but a few of the things which the mes have learned the value of, but it is safe to say that when they have to make camp again, no matter how hurriedly, they will never again be subjected to anything like the discomforts that they have been through, even though the weather be as bad.

There was an unpleasant occurrence in the camp of the Forty-seventh to-day, which resulted in one man being cut over the eye and the one who cut him being put under arrest for felonious assault. Frederick Ude of Company D is the prisoner and John V. Biddulph, his tentmate of the same company, is the injured man. Biddulph was a member of the guard detail for the iny, and about 1 o'clock the officer of the guard sent him to quarters to get his dinner. Ude was in his tent and a quarrel arose over the owner-ship of a tin cup. Ude finally picked up the cup and threw it out of the tent.
"If you do that again," said Biddulph, "I

shall have to lick you when a proper time

"You will, hey!" exclaimed Ude, and sprang at Biddulph and struck him across the face with the knife he had been cutting his and with. Biddulph received a long but not serious slash on his forehead over one eye.

The guard heard an alarm, and arrived in time to take Ude into custody, and to save him rom a threatening storm of indignation among his comrades. He may be tried by court-martial or by the civil authorities of the county. Deputy Sheriff Methven, who has been de

sailed here since the camp opened, and who would naturally act in this case for the civil authorities, goes away to-night, as the county focs not want to keep up the expense of retain ing him here.

A canteen man was arrested last night by Lieut. W. T. Johnston of the Forty-seventh, who caught him selling liquor in camp, and this morning a 10-inch snake was found in the bed of Adjutant McCutcheon of that same regiment. Gen. Frank, commanding the Department of the East, who has been looking over Long Island for a site for a permanent United States camp, stopped here at 6 o'clock to-night on his way to New York and took a look over the grounds. He went away again an hour later. He said his visit had no significance.

NEWS OF THE STATE GUARD.

o Artillery Regiment Yet.-Naval Volunteers Applications for Commissions,

ALBANY, June 2 .- Adjt.-Gen. Tillinghast said co-night that nothing had been done regarding the proposal to form a regiment of light artillery, utilizing the present four batteries of the National Guard as a nucleus. The scheme has not yet been brought officially to the attention of the State authorities.

Commander Miller of the State naval militia

came here to-day to discuss the manner in which to fill the State's quota of 3,000 volunteers for the navy recently called for by the Navy Department. It is believed that at least 500 men could be furnished at once.

Gen. McCoakry Butt of the First Brigade of he National Guard, who is anxious to get an appointment as Brigadier-General of Volunteers, was here to-day to secure the Governor's influence in that direction. Gen. Butt is confident that he will yet secure the desired commission from the President.

Hundreds of applications have been filed with Gov. Black by citizens of the State for commissions in the twelve volunteer regiments. It mental officers when vacancies exist are named by the Governor on the recommendation of the regimental commander, and this course will not be departed from by Gov. Black in any instance, He believes that the mon now in the ranks should be promoted to fill vacancies and that they are entitled to preference over civilians.

Cols, Henry W. Sackett and John F. Doyle, Jr. of New York, and Fred C. Ham of Albany, aides on Gov. Black's staff, and Capt. Charles G. Cleminshaw of Troy of the Third Brigade, have been detailed to visit commanding officers of the new organizations of the National Guard. They are to give instruction and advice in regard to recruiting, uniforming, and equipping the new men. Col. Doyle is assigned to the First and Fifth brigades, Capt. Cleminshaw to the Second, Col. Sackett to the Third, and Col. Ham

CITY CAN'T SPARE VOLUNTEERS. It's Doubiful if the Men Who Have Gone to the War Will Get Their Salaries.

President Murphy of the Health Board said resterday that the board had been compelled to rescind a resolution adopted some weeks ago. making provision for paying the salaries of employees of the department who enlist in the army or navy. The board adopted the original resolution while in a patriotic mood, and granted to nine employees of the department leave of absence "with full pay," as they wanted to go to the front. The nine men were then induced to sign an agreement in which there was a clause stipulating that they would not ask the city to pay their salaries while they were in the employ of the national Government. They went

employ of the national Government. They went away, however, with the understanding that their salaries would be paid, and that they would get their places back after the war. No doubt they will be surprised at the statement now made by Col. Murphy.

"It is noting fault," said the Health Board's President. "We were abxious to pay the men and agreed to do it, but no provision has been made by the city for the payment of substitutes. We had no showance from the Board of Estimate for this purpose, and the only thing left for us to do was to inform mur employees of the facts. The Civil Service Board may make provision for the appointment of temporary employees who take the places of those who go to the front, but the Board of Estimate must first provise for the salaries of the temporary employees.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Connelly said

provise for the sataries of the temperaty and players.

Assistant Corneration Counsel Connelly said yesterday that the Law Department had given a number of opinions in specific cases, and the general idea of them all was that city employees should not be allowed to volunteer unless by permission of their superiors, and then not unless there was some particular reason why they should go to the front, such as membership in the National Guard or naval militia or the ability to shoot or to ride exceptionally well. General volunteering among the clerks and other employees of the city Government was not to be encouraged. The reason was that there was no encouraged. The reason was that there was no provision for the pay of substitutes.

Proposed Extra Pay for Mas-achusetts Soldiers Boston, June 2,-A bill will be reported to the Legislature next week, to provide for the payment from the State Treasury of \$7 a month o every officer and man who shall enlist for the with Spain. The bill also provides that cities and lowns may pay State aid to depend ents of men who entist, to the limit of \$12 per month on account of each soldier.

Hunger in the Twelfth Regiment.

A private of the Twelfth Regiment, now at Chickamauga, writes to his sister in this city that he literally does not get enough to eat. He says that a meal consists of one potato, bard ack, and a cup of coffee, with occasionally a bit of fat bacon. His sister has written to the Secretary of War reporting these facts and asking how, with such food as this, a man can carry gun and drill five hours a day.

THE WAR REVENUE BILL.

INDICATIONS THAT THE SENATE WILL PASS IT TO-MORROW.

All of the Amendments Passed Upon Except Those Regarding the Issue of Bonds or Greenbacks and the Columns of the Silver Seignlorage-A Political Turn Given to the Bebate by Senators Butler and Teller.

WASHINGTON, June 2 .- After the routine business was disposed of in the Senate this morning the War Revenue bill was taken up and Mr. He expressed his regret that such a bill as could have had unchimous support in the Senate had not been brought forward. The responsibility for the delay in passing this bill rested on the shoulders of those who had seen fit to insert in it provisions which had no proper place in it, and who thus forced discussion and protest on the part of those who opposed the financial views sought to be carried out in this bill.

A remark of Mr. Butler to the effect that Republican Senators were unduly influenced in their support of the bond proposition provoked Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) to demand more specific allegations. The denunciation, he said, was very interesting, if true, If the Senator,had any specific charge to make against; a Senator, it would be interesting to the Senate and the country to have it made.

Mr. Butler replied that in the last Presidential campaign immense sums were contributed to the Republican party by the trusts, the polists, the bondholders, and money lenders, that now these interests demanded legislation favorable to them, and that a refusal of such legislation would be a breach of contract on the part of Republican Senators and Representatives. The pending bill, he asserted, was in the interest of the very rich people of the country. He calculated that for every \$2,000 of taxes that would fall upon the 69,000,000 people who owned half of the property of the country, not more than \$1 would fall upon the 40,000 people who owned the other half, Mr. Kyle of South Dakota, until recently

classified as a Populist, asked Mr. Butler what foundation he had for the charge of undue influence made by him against Republicans.; Mr. Butler made a derisive comment upon Mr. Kyle's appearance as a defender of the Re-

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) broke into the colloquy with a reminder of the resolution offered by Mr. Allen of Nebraska in December, 1896, alleging that large contributions had been made for corrupt purposes in the Presidential campaign, and demanding an investigation. The resolution, he said, had been referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses, which had on it one Democrat, one Populist, and onel-Republican, and it had never been heard of from that day to this.

Mr. Gallinger, the Republican member of the committee, said that no one had ever appeared before the committee in support of the resolution.

Mr. Gallinger, the Republican member of the committee, said that no one had ever appeared before the committee in support of the resolution.

Mr. Allen said that it was not his business to go hunting around the Capitel to ask members of a committee to do their duty, and Mr. Gallinger retorted that their duty and Mr. Gallinger retorted that the Committee on Contingent Expenses (Mr. Jones of Nevaca) was more in accord with the political principles of the Senator from Nebraska than he was with those of the Republican party.

This statement was challenged by Mr. Allen, who said that the Senator from Nevada had voted with the Republican party on every question except the silver question.

"He did not vote for the Republican candidates at the last Presidential election," asid Mr. Gallinger, "he is not a Republican, whatever else he may be."

Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.) spoke of Mr. Gallinger as being "specially sensitive" about the charge of corruption against the Republican party in the last Presidential campaign. There was abundance of proof, Mr. Teller declared, of the immense sums contributed to that party prior to the convention, "for the purpose of promoting the interest of one particular man in the Republican organization." It had been asserted in a public letter by the Senator's collegue (Mr. Chandler) and had not been denied. In his (Mr. Teller's) opinion the Republican party had spent more money in 1896 to carry on the campaign than it had apont from the year 1856 up to that time, and no political organization had ever used the same corrupt methods before. If an investigation were desired, he would be glad to give three hot summer months to proving that untold sums of money had been used by the Republican party in the last campaign. It was not too late for such an investigation, and the would take his part in making good some of the charges.

After further collegue, Mr. Butler

vided that no stamp tax shall be imposed upon any uncompounded medicinel drug or chemical; nor upon any medicine sold to, or for the use of, any person, which may be mixed or compounded for, said person according to the written recipe or prescription of any practicing physician or surgeon. And the stamp taxes provided for in Schedule it shall apply to all medicinal articles compounded by any formula, published or unpublished, which are put up in style or manner similar to that of patent, trade mark or proprietary medicine in general, or which are advertised on the package or otherwise as remedies or specifics for any aliment or as having any special claim to merit or any peculiar advantage in mode of preparation, quality, use or effect.

effect."

The paragraph in relation to insurance on the industrial or weekly payment plan was modified so that the tax shall be 50 per cont. of the amount of the first weekly premium paid. It is not to apply, however, to beneficiary or fraternal orders operated under the lodge system.

is not to apply, however, to beneficiary or fraternal orders operated under the lodge system.
Subsequently, after much discussion, the
amendment was forther medified so that the
tax shall not apply to farmers' local co-operative companies or associations or to employees'
rolled associations.

The committee amendment (142) requiring a
stamp of 1 cent; on receipts for money was
agreed to.

The orragraph requiring proprietary articles
to be stimped was modified by making it apply
to medicinal proprietary articles, and by inserting after the word "waters." the words "except
natural spring waters." The stamp is to be a
quarter of one cent where the packet, lox, or
bottle, with its contents, shall not sell at retail
for more than five cents, and one-half cent
where the retail price or value shall not exceed
ten cents. As to other ranges of prices the
stamps remain the same as in the House bill.

The committee amendment as to perfumery
and cosmetics were all agreed to.

W. Fankers (Rem. W. Value word to amend

The committee amondments as to perfumery and cosmettics were all agreed to.

Mr. Faulkner (Dem., W. Va.) moved to amend the paragraph as to the stamping of articles in schedule B (medicinal preparations, &c.) on hand on June 1, 180s, by exempting articles in the hands of wholesale or retail dealers.

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.) argued against the amendment, and said that it would defeat the whole purpose of the tax, as the door for fraud would be left wide open, and drugglest might always say to the revenue collector that the articles had been on hand on the lat of June.

The amendment was advocated by Mr. Allen

would be left wide open, and drugglets might always say to the revenue collector that the articles had been on hand on the 1st of June.

The amendment was advocated by Mr. Allen (Pon. Neh.) and opposed by Mr. Turpic (Dem., Ind.). It was defeated—Yeas, 26; mays, 44.

Mr. Allen movel to amend by exempting proprietary articles in the hands of rotali dealers. Rejected.

The committee smendment (No. 175) requiring proprietary articles on hand to be stamped at the time they are sold at retail was agreed to.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) moved to reduce by one-half the stamp tax proposed on all proprietary articles, schedule B. He argued that the rates were altogether too high.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. L.) opposed the amendment and said that if the tax should be changed at all it should be increased. Some of the largest fortunes were made out of patent medicines. Were patent medicines and cosmetics and perfumerly so necessary, he asked, that they should not over their fair shape of taxation? They had given the Finance Committee more trouble than all the other paris of the bill.

Mr. Gallinger's amendment was defeated—Yeas, 22; mays, 47.

At this point Mr. Jones (Bem., Ark.) suggested that the bill should go over until to-morrow and that it be printed as amended.

Mr. Alisson (thep., In.) agreed to the suggestion, and said that now all the committee amendments had been acted upon except as to the issue of legal tender notes or bonds. He expressed the hope that the bill would be funsied to-morrow so that the Senate might be able to adjourn over till Monday. The proposition met general concurrence, although no formal consent was given to have the bill finally acted upon to morrow.

upon to nierrow. Herore the bill was laid aside Mr. White (Dom., Call gave notice of an amendment whereby, he said, sleeping car companies would have the privilege, which they so much desired, of contributing their share of revenue. The amendment was read. It provides for a tax of one-fourth of one per cent, on the gross amount of all receipts of sleeping car companies.

House bill to organize the hospital corps of the navy, define its duties and regulate its pay.

mittee on Naval Affairs and was placed on the calendar.

A bill for an American register to the steamship China of the Pacific Meil Steamship Company, chartered to convey troops to Manila, was reported and passed.

A bill authorizing the appointment of two matrons to serve with each regiment of volunteers during the war was introduced by Mr. Faulkner (Dem., W. Va.) and referred to the Committee on Military Afairs.

A bill extending the franking privilege to officers and soldlers of the army was introduced by Mr. Harris (Dem., Kan.) and was referred to the Post Office Committee.

Senator Turley gave notice of an amendment

Post Office Committee.
Senator Turley gave notice of an amendment
to the War Revenue bill, impening an excise
tax of one-quarter of 1 per ceft, on the gross
receipts of transportation, telegraph, and tele-

phone companies.

The Pacific Railroads Committee favorably reported the proposition introduced by Chairman Gear for appointing a commission, to consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the Interior, and the Attorney General, to settle the indebtedness to the Government of the Central Pacific and Western Pacific railroads.

roads.
After an executive session the Senate, at 5:20, adjourned till to morrow at 11 A. M.

THE COST OF THE WAR.

Mr. Cannen Says It Will Reach 9600,000,000 a Venr-A 517,845,000 Deficiency Bill. WASHINGTON, June 2.- In the House to-day the Senate bill to organize and provide postal facilities for troops in the field was passed. It authorizes the detail of an officer to act as Postmaster, and of non-commissioned officers and privates as clerks, to serve without additional ompensation. If an officer cannot be thus de-

tailed, a civillan may be appointed. A House bill was passed directing the Secre tary of War to return to the State authorities the flag carried by the 104th New York Volun teer Infantry in the civil war.

Chairman Cannon of the Committee on Appropriations reported an Urgent Deficiency bill for the maintenance of the naval and military establishments, carrying the following amounts: Contingencies, Philippine expedition, \$100,000; Cuban expedition, construction of roads, \$25,000; construction and equipment of railroads, \$225,000; intrenching tools, &c., \$50, 000; contingencies, \$50,000; signal service, \$195,000; subsistence department, \$5,000,000; medical department, \$50,000; torpedo defence, Manila harbor, \$150,000; Navy Department, emergency fund, \$10,000,000; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$1,000,000; clothing and small stores fund, \$1,000,000. Total, \$17.

Mr. Cannon made a statement to inform the House of the probabilities of the expenditures on account of the war. The Committee on Ap propriations expected to report a General Defidency bill near the close of the session that would carry about \$220,000,000. Owing to the urgent necessity for action on the items carried in the pending bill, the committee had deter mined to report it now. It covered expenditures contemplated to be made within the next thirty or sixty days. It was the opinion of the committee that, including the amounts already appropriated, it would require at least \$350, 000,000 to carry on the war until Dec. 31 next, Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.)-Then if the war should last a year the cost would be in excess of

Mr. Cannon-Yes, if it should continue that Mr. Berry (Dom., Ky.)-But the committee

does not anticipate that the war will last longer than December next? Mr. Cannon-It does not.

than December next?

Mr. Cannon—It does not.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Gaines (Dem., Tenn.) had read resolutions passed by Forbes's Bivouac Confederate Veterans of Clarksville, Tenn., who were present at the bombardment of Fort Hudson, La., March 13, 1863, at which the guuboat Mississippi, Lieut. George Dewey, executive officer, took part, congratulating Admiral Dewey upon the brilliant victory achieved by him and the men under his command at Manila on May 1.

Mr. Fitzgerald, the vigilant Democratic Representative from Beston, inquired if the bill made any provisions for the employment of cooks. On a rocent visit to Camp Alger he heard much complaint from the men regarding the cooking, which fell upon members of the companies, and thought the Government could very well afford to provide cooks for the soldiers.

Messrs. Cannon, Grosvenor, and Livingston of Georgia advised Mr. Fitzgerald that the soldiers would have to learn to do this for themselves, and that, as compared with the provisions made for the army in 1861, the facilities now afferded the soldiers were infinitely improved. They deprecated the dissemination of complaints, that would disappear in time, which had a bad effect both ac home and in camp, with no compensating advantages.

Mr. Johnson (Rep., N. Dak.), asserting his willingness to vote for all the money necessary to make the troops comfortable, assailed the management of affairs, which permitted two troops of cavairy to deil and depart from his State in their old clothes, making a poor showing. Money for clothing had been appropriated and it was somebody's duty to see that it was provided.

Mr. Gaines (Dem., Tenn.) followed with a vicelet street wound he administration of the War

provided.

Mr. Gaines (Dem., Tenn.) followed with a vio-lent attack upon the administration of the War-Department in the matter of lotting contracts. None of his constituents could get any, he said, and he complained that the Government was

and he complained that the Government was not getting a fair show because only seven days were allowed for making bids upon wagons.

Mr. Hill (Rep., Conn.) related the experience he had had with the Quartermaster's Department in behalf of two constituents. If Mr. Gaines's constituents would keep themselves advised of the publication of advertisements asking for proposals and be prepared to bid, Nashville merchants and manufacturers might get some business. Mesers. Cannon and Livingston defended the

Messrs. Cannon and Livingston defended the officials of the department from the criticisms of Messrs. Johnson and Gainea, saying that the men were working night and day to provide what was necessary to arm, equip, clothe and feed the soldiers, and to that end manufactories were working two and three shifts to meet the demand. Mr. Cannon sareastically contrasted the criti-

Air. Cannon saroastically contrasted the criti-cians made, one gentleman crying out becomes everything was not on hand instantly, and now comes Mr. Gaines, saying, "My God, the Gov-ernment allow- only seven days for my constitu-ents to bid on wagons." [Laughter.] The bill was then passed and the House ad-

The bill was then passed and the House adjourned.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Evans of Kentucky to increase the force in the Bureau of Internal Revenue, at a total cost of \$43,850 annually. A chief of division, law clerk, thirty clerks of the several department grades, and four messengers and laborers are provided for.

Mr. Cummings of New York introduced a bill to pay \$75,000 to the widow of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, killed by the Spanish authorities in Cuba in February, 1897. The money is to be appropriated from the sales of prize vessels taken from Spain or of territory seized from her in the present war.

WAR EXPENDITURES. 553, 879, 858 Beguired for the 75,000 Treeps

WASHINGTON, June 2 .- A deficiency estimate of \$53,879,358.46 was sent to the House to-day by Secretary Alger. His letter says that the oney is necessary to provide for the organization, equipment and maintenance of the 75,000 roops under the second call, the funds to be

available from the passage of the act to Jan. 1 1899, as follows: Signal service of the army \$37,000; pay of volunteers, \$14,099,881.18; sub sistence, \$5,147,477.28; quartermaster's sup plies, \$2,500,000; quartermaster's incidentals \$2,500,000; horses for cavalry and artillery \$1,000,000; barracks and quarters, \$1,500,000 army transportation, \$14,000,000; clothing, &c., \$13,000,000; contingencies of the army, \$50, 000; equipment of engineer troops, \$25,500; civilian assistants to engineer officers, \$20,000

FIRGINIA TROUPS LEAVE. The Second Volunteers Depart from Richmone Amid Enthusiasm.

RICHMOND, Va., June 2.-Thousands witnessed the departure of the Second Regiment to-day or Jacksonville. Early in the morning the veterans, 150 strong, from Lee Camp Soldiers' Home, gathered at Camp Lee to say good-by to the soldiers. Snortly before 9 o'clock the march began. About 40,000 people lined the streets and cheered the regiment. The Third and Fourth Regiments excurted the men to the sta-tion. Hundreds of the mothers, daughters and weethearts of the soldiers marched along beside them for several blocks. One woman marched beside her son the entire distance from Camp Lee to the station, nearly three miles. She was in mourning.

The crowd at the station was the largest ever assembled there. The choers were deafening. Thousands shed tears, and mothers and sisters clung to their sons and brothers in their farewell partings. Gov. Tyler addressed the soldiers with words of encouragement. Lee and Pickett camps and many civic organizations gave cheers for the regiment, which left in three sections of the train, over the Atlantic Coast line. The first section was in charge of Lieut. Col. Raller, the second under Major Walson, and the third under Col. Watson.



We can fit you out with a finished suit at no more timeexpense than you would give just to selecting the cloth at a tailor's; we can send you home satisfied at half the money expense.

\$14 to \$36.

Flannel outing ruits. Especially the man with thin shanks is content now that flannel trousers are replacing knickerbockers. Not the old white sort, but light and dark striped grays

-the kind that won't show soil. Trousers, \$4.50, \$6 and \$7.50; coats, \$10 and \$12.50.

There's not a negligee shirt want, from the well-made \$1 kind to the luxurious silk with linen cuffs, at \$6.50, that we can't supply.

Ours are made with a care such as wash suits rarely got we don't want you to be reminded of us by streaky colors, bursting seams and coming off buttons.

\$2.50 to \$6.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Frince and Broadway, Warren and Broadway, Thirty-second and Broadway,

AT CAMP ALGER.

Talk of a You Bays' Practice March-Ru gating the Camp's Sanitary Condition, CAMP ALGER, Va., June 2.—The trouble evel the establishment of a canteen in the camp has been practically settled. The law provides that no alcoholic liquors, beer or wine shall be sold or supplied to the enlisted men in any canteen of garrison or military post in any State or Terri tory in which the sale of alcoholic liquors, bees or wine is prohibited by law. The only canteen now in operation is run by the officers, and comnencing with yesterday no one but an office can be served. This will not be interfered with. There is some talk of a ten days' pract march after the regiments have been thorough

would give the boys an idea of what they ca expect when they reach Cuba. Lieut, Winthrop Tuttle of Troop C, acting a Captain of his troop, was yesterday appoints acting Quartermaster of the squadron, and to day was made acting Assistant Quartermaste of the corps to relieve Major Howard, Quarter

equipped. A march through Virginia, ev

her hills and muddy roads, under a hot su

master, of some of his duties. A mess for the corps officers has been starte at headquarters under the direction of Col Girard. The officers of Troops A and C have

been invited to join the mess. Mrs. L. Z. Letter and daughter are making arrangements for the erection of a hospital for the use of the Sixth Illinois. A building will be srected with all modern appliances, and trained nurses will be furnished by the charitable ladies to take care of the sick soldiers.

the camp and its surroundings is being made by a board of army officers, which will prebably not make its report for several days. The commission is made up of Major George H. Hopkins, Col. C. R. Greenleaf, and Col. J. M. Meere, officers of practical experience. This investiga tion is being made by the personal order of Secretary Alger in consequence of the numerous complaints of the unhealthfulness of the camp, The principal complaints made against the camp are that the water supply is insufficient

An investigation of the sanitary condition of

and of bad quality, that it is infested with ver min, and that existing conditions predispose the soldiers to diseases of a malarious character, On the report of the investigating commission depends whether the camp of the Second Army Corps at Falls Church will or will not be com tinued. If the reports of its unsanitary condition are found to be true, and no ready relies can be obtained, the site will be removed to some place where the supply of water is une limited, probably some point on the Potoms River.

The boys of the Third New York are without fresh meat, and the men are raising a big row The car of meat intended for their use has been lost on the read, and the Third will continue suffer until it is found. At the request of Gov. Hartings of Pennsylv vania, Col. Coryell of the Twelfth Pennsylvania

has appointed Majors King and Straub as recruiting officers of his regiment. Private Howard Benhart, Company F. Third New York, is a patient in the division hospital. with a serious case of ivy poisoning. At the six call this morning he was in such a condition that he was unable to see, and was led from the line by a compassionate comrade. This makes the fifteenth case from ivy polsoning in the regiment.

Following the appointment of Capt. A. M. Hall, Company D, Third New York, to be Major of the First Battalion, these promotions were made: First Lieut, D. H. Tifft to be Captain, Second Lieut, F. L. Pattburg to be First Lieutenant, First Sergeant John McDonald to be Second Lieutenant, Hergeant Frank Gill to be Quartermaster-Sergeant, Cornoral William Managhan to be Sergeant, and Private George-Schaefer to be Corporal.

For the Comfort of Some New Mampakire Boys, PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 2.-About \$800 worth of articles for Company A, First Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers, at Chicks. mauga Park, were shipped this morning, and included money and articles intended for the comfort of the soldiers.



The Economy of our Boys' Clothing.

One way to lessen the cost of Boys' Clothing without cheapening the quality is to buy direct of the manuacturer save all the usual intermediate profits. In this way

Our Boys' Clothing, made by Boys' Tailors, Is really the least expensive, and

ure to be the most satisfactory. Jacket Heita, \$5.00 to \$8.50 Youthe Bults, ong tromers, \$10 to \$16.

50-62 West 23d St.